The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873. NO. 12

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

Matters Financial

RECORD OF ANOTHER DAY.

Failure of One Prominent Firm Succumbs.

Howes & Macy Obliged to Suspend.

Prudent Measures Adopted in New York.

Concert of Action and Mutual Assistance.

Greatest Consequences of the Recent Storm.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Governing Committee has decided not to open the Stock Exchange to-day.

The feeling on the street is rather nervous. Brokers are congregated in front of the Stock Exchange, but are doing little or no business. The opening quotations are: Central, 93 offered; Rhode Island, offered; Western Union, 85 bid, 85 asked; Pacific Mail, 39 bid, 40 offered; Union Pacific at 1857, no Sioux, no bid.

The Sub-Treasury has purchased a million and a half of bonds up to this noon, 12:30 p. m.

The street public has received coupons and slips in exchange; great difficulty in selling exchanges, which is not enough to discuss the promise Exchange to establish prices. Cash buyers can readily obtain material concessions.

HOWES & MACY SUSPEND.

Howes & Macy have suspension. This is the first act of the suspension yesterday of Henry Clews & Co. It was one of the houses mentioned in the report as certainly to weather the present storm, and its suspension now makes it closely watched. Other cases are reported embarrassed. Mr. Macy stated yesterday that the house of Howes & Macy was not the subject of danger or alarm, and that it was a "first class bank," added Mr. Macy, "and is not at all affected by the panic."

This morning Mr. Macy said the only explanation their suspension was that within applied under the compulsion to at once liquidate a large amount of depositors. His firm had yielded to the pressure remain of the general feeling of alarm and did not resume when quiet was restored.

The feeling in monetary circles this morning was very much better than yesterday, after the suspension of Clews & Co. was announced. The closing of the Exchange, and the cessation of excitement consequent upon the withdrawal of confidence under such circumstances yesterday morning, when the announcement of the suspension of Howes & Macy was made, the uneasy feeling was checked.

THE WAGE PAID

to the firm had suspended because of heavy drafts made upon it within the last few days, and because the amount which had been withdrawn, a securities held by the house were ample, in be, to meet all such demands, but he declined to enter in regard to the affairs of the firm, and declined to make any statement in regard to their affairs at present. He said the question of the day of resumption, he said he was unable to ask of that at present.

MR. HOWES

is almost equally reticent. He said that the house is undergoing a heavy run, and he demand made did not be collected fast enough to furnish it with funds to meet such a drain. Mr. Howes was good and negotiable when there was a market, but he would not assign further regard to their character. He thought depositors would leave the firm had done business with and soon, and not borrowed a dollar. He declined to say how large an amount of securities the firm had on hand. He said that the investments in the securities of the Associated Banks of Philadelphia, in the opinion, must greatly embarrass at present. He was a firm of it.

THE BANKS.

The bank Presidents have decided to issue certificates of loan certificates.

The Clearing House Committee met at a meeting to-day, and agreed not to pay out any more currency, but to fully all checks in presence at the clearing House in gold. This is unfortunate, however, as it will cause delay. It is understood, however, that the actual coin be paid as far as it will go, and the rest to apply to be made for large amounts.

The banks are paying manufacturers' payrolls in specie as far as they can. The Bank of the Republic expresses the opinion that the issue of $10,000,000 additional bank currency by the Government would end the promise to repeat that action. If necessary, has placed banks on a more favorable footing, and that no further panic is apprehended.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Of the various savings banks throughout the city there were extremely quiet to-day. Persons appear to be exercising their accounts and not to make changes in the stability of the banks. Large numbers of deposits were made to-day by persons who anxious to get their money on Monday. Near the end of the day, specimens, who that profit in the banks, passed over the counters of the savings institutions which proves to be wholly untrue. Some of the banks are not receiving deposits at present, and it is expected, while many the business of these will be going on as quickly as usual.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Failures of dry goods firms were reported, but basis for the reports could be discovered. The representatives of a number of the largest houses stated that business was better at present than at any time in past years. The leading grocers, petroleum and hardware dealers themselves that the city, and the present financial excitement has not materially affected their trade. They maintained that the rumors to the contrary are got up by speculators who wish to create a panic in order that they may close with an improved opportunity to engage. The action of the Clearing House, the attendance of administration of the Treasury, coupled with the non-confirmation of provisions during regard to the Treasury, will not affect the case trading to this result."

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The following receipts to the produce markets is on the Erie road: "Business in the different lines of produce was entirely blocked, and, under the circumstances, values were decidedly lower. Scarcely any business was in a state way to the country, who are necessarily compelled to buy to adapt themselves to the changed condition of affairs. Shippers are entirely confident, the selling of exchange was one of the question. Many of the prominent flour and grain men who usually do the shipping are supporting them with others, hoping to trading there would be some relief. Oil City advices of the 23d state that there is not enough to be had to supply the demand. Refiners, therefore, are not receiving any further bills. Wheat and flour are declining, and provisions are scarcely wanted at any quotations. Coal was dull and weak, and a general feeling of anxiety prevailed. The Produce Exchange has taken steps to call the government to relieve the stock in the market for foreign exchange by buying it at a fixed rate of the gold value of the paper dollar, in the case of the day was declared by a better feeling, and further progress has been made in clearing out contracts."

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Clearing House Association was held this morning. National bank to-day. Richmond, President of the Merchants' bank presided.

The Chairman of the Committee reported that the ten million dollar cost certificates authorized to be issued to the Associated banks had been taken out, whereupon it was resolved that an official sum of $10,000,000 be authorized. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all checks when certified by any bank shall be first stamped or written "payable only by clearing House."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That in order to supply the general demand for legal tender notes and relieve immediate distress, the Clearing House Committee is authorized to purchase any part or all of $50,000,000 of United States bonds, and to receive the redemption of the same by the Secretary of the Treasury, the loss, on all the transactions, to be divided among the New York associated banks pro rata of the amount they may respectively subscribe, and the Committee on the part of the Association to apportion the loss on the same, and that the committee be authorized to assess the share of each bank by drafts in proportion to amount.

It was resolved that each member of the Association be called upon to subscribe to the loss, and that the committee be instructed to call a special meeting of the Association to-day, to report to the Association, by telegraph, to give to the outstanding United States bonds for the purchase of bonds.

The following resolution was also unanimously agreed:

Whereas, The banks composing the Clearing House Association, in order to meet public demand, have resolved to issue certificates against their deposits, and to combine together and reciprocally their moneys, and to issue certificates of deposit, to be used for the common good whenever necessary in position are or them possessed of ample funds to meet all their liabilities, and cheerfully to assist any member desiring to participate fully in the benefits of the organization, and to aid in the operation in the business of the community by our organization therefore,

Resolved, That any member so contracting himself all be reported to the manager of the Clearing House, and that the Manager shall, at the end of each day, examine upon it shall be drawn by presentation instantly to a special agent, appointed by for that purpose, in lieu of the association, to a meeting of the Clearing House Association at the afternoon resolutions were adopted, and a special committee to consider what returns were called for the purpose of the Treasury be relieved in each other and with the public, in a view to increasing the security of the business of the country, that the Manager of the Clearing House be directed to confer with the committee with the view adopting such measures as may be necessary to relieve difficulty in moving crops from the interior of shipment abroad, and also in relation to paying over balances of the government as may be practicable, to furnish the required currency to meet the pressing demands of the people, and that we telegraphed to Secretary Richardson immediately.

A STOCK CLEARING HOUSE.

The question of a Stock Clearing House for the balance of stocks only is being discussed by the members of the Board. David Groesbeck, Jr., & Co. are at the head of the movement. When business is resumed at the Exchange it is proposed to move to the Clearing House for the discharge of all business.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A committee of the New York Exchange to-day sent to the chairman of the Clearing House Committee their views as to the proper course to be pursued by the banks to save themselves from further embarrassment, and enable them to meet their liabilities promptly, so as to work safely to the banks themselves to those whose interests they represent.

The committee, in our opinion, is that those banks now compelled to make payments promptly will be the ones to come out the strongest, and that the ultimate payment of checks certified by the banks is to the interest of all concerned. We also recommend the adoption of means to depress any advance of premium on currency.

(Signed) The committee of the existing association of Clearing House, appointed by the Stock Exchange.

We submit to your consideration the fact that the present panic is not caused by any want of confidence in the solvency of the banks, but by a general demand for currency to meet the necessities of the times, and we therefore suggest to you the propriety of issuing certificates to the weak members of your association, rather than allow them to suffer from the present excitement, rather than allow any distrust of any one of the banks entering into the organization of the Clearing House Association. We therefore suggest that you issue certificates to the extent of your present circulation, and that efforts be made to assist outstanding notes maturing during the present movement on an organized basis, and that the issue be limited to settlements of outstanding contracts and to cases of property for such, and that no certificates be issued for the purpose of meeting the demands of depositors except in cases where the same would, under ordinary circumstances, be paid in the usual course of business, connected with a general expression of favor and confidence followed with great unanimity by the members of the Board, we do not believe will by to-morrow night be very few outstanding duties to settle. There are many persons who have more money than at any time since the fire, hundreds of cases have been anticipated to sell at present, and to-morrow will be a good day for others to negotiate exchanges, provide for selling and large purchases of stocks will be here. There is a general feeling of relief that the panic has passed or will soon be over. We would further recommend the adoption by the associated banks of a resolution that they will not, for ten days after the re-opening of the Exchange, engage in any loans in brokers which are sufficiently secured, but that, on the contrary, they will, to the extent of their ability, make new loans upon approved collaterals at fair margins. By the adoption of these measures, we believe the present panic can be met and that confidence will return. (Signed) Abraham B. Baylis, Edward King, Jr., Charles T. Cushing, Jr., Henry G. Chapman, John E. Gallaher.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Judge Fancher this afternoon, on application of counsel, modified the injunction against the Union Trust Company so as to permit it to issue its certificate and countersign certificates of stock, &c., for parties with whom the terms were agreed upon for such service prior to September 20. Judge Fancher also granted an order permitting the Receiver of Union Trust Company, S. D. Woolley, to transfer to the Atlantic City bank the assets in the hands of the Union Trust Company, and to receive the deposits of the Atlantic City bank, and not suspect to the ordinance of those assets, and not suspect to the ordinance.

The Union Trust Company's statement will be ready to-night. The directors say that the Company will pay every dollar it owes. It is said further resources of the late Secretary's defaulation will not exceed $100,000.

Judge Blatchford refused to grant an order in involuntary bankruptcy against the Union Trust Company.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A QUIET DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

No Change in Richardson's Policy.

Effect of Jay Cooke's Failure.

DEFALCATION IN ALABAMA.

Alleged Misuse of Official Stamps.

Charges Against Senator Casserly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been promptly advised to day of everything that has transpired in Wall street. The Secretary does not indicate that there will be any change in the policy determined on by the President on Sunday last; but as the President is expected back here to-morrow, the Secretary will not promulgate, even in any emergency, act without instructions from him.

Here in Washington, everything was moving on quietly to-day. The banks were transacting their usual business. The run on the saving banks has been brought to an end because of all those institutions now requiring the thirty or sixty days notice of withdrawal of deposits.

The defalcation of Jay Cooke are evincing a natural anxiety to see the exhibit which was promised but is not forthcoming. It is now ascertained that most, if not all of the charitable institutions in the District had their funds in Cooke's bank. Quite a number of persons, required arms and legs to be cut off without and others, are now absolutely without resources by reason of Cooke's failure, as all their money was in his hands.

The Union charges of the Democratic Committee of San Francisco against Senator Casserly, which presented to Vice President Wilson to lay before the Senate at the opening of the present session. The committee are their ability to prove their charges to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, and that no case shall be refused to submit the evidence

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

The Post will find it even more difficult to obtain believers in its malicious fabrications against the Republican State candidates, this year, than it did last.

Pennsylvania is not going to take the stump for the Ohio Bourbons, after all. He says it is impossible for him to fulfill the announced appointment, which, it seems, were made for him in his absence and without his consent. Rats desert a sinking ship.

Less than three weeks remain before the election takes place. Assessment lists days before the 14th of October, and the payment of taxes, is absolutely necessary to entitle every man to a vote. Let every Republican in the State attend to this important matter without delay.

Party action can only be moved through the machinery of organization, and this machinery brings credit to results in proportion as the great body of the party assist in working it. From now until the close of the campaign let every Republican voter in the State keep his shoulder to the wheel of the work that is to be done.

The Democracy of Mississippi have such an unspeakable abhorrence of salary grabbing that they have nominated for Governor of that State Senator Alcorn, who voted for, took and kept his back pay like a littleman. It is very refreshing—the earnest and sincere manner in which they denounce the Republican candidate for his back pay and on the national treasury.

We trust our portentous will be performed, but really a due regard for the public interest requires that we should be inexorable. Will the home organ of the Democracy have the kindness to declare, once for all, and without evasion or equivocation, on which side of the tariff question it stands—whether for or against the continuance of the Protective policy?

How desperate must be the strait in which Pennsylvania Democracy finds itself, may partly be inferred from the wicked falsehood the other day set afloat by its leading organ in this part of the State, with regard to Mr. MACKEY's deposit in the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia. But whatever may have been the motive which originated it—and this will readily be judged—the fabrication can have but one result; that of reacting to the injury of the very party to whose advantage it was expected to conduce.

It is stated that the Congressional Committee on Transportation has finished its investigations in the East, with the exception of some further examination and hearings of parties in New York city. The work already done by the Committee is very satisfactory to the members, and with the further additions to be made to the already quite complete and voluminous information, it is expected that a report will be ready to present early next winter, upon which may be based intelligent legislation for the benefit of trade and commerce.

The new Masonic Temple at Philadelphia is to be dedicated to-morrow. The brethren are making extensive preparations, and the services promise to be of a highly interesting character. It is expected the display on the morning of the day of the dedication will be the largest Masonic demonstration ever witnessed on this continent. All the Grand Commanderies in the United States and subordinate Commanderies have been invited, and a large number have signified their intention to be present. Our own city will, it is understood, be represented by nearly a thousand members of the fraternity. Masons taking part in the ceremonies will be required to appear in full blue regalia, with black cravat and necktie, black silk hat, white gloves and white leather apron.

Ex-Mayor Gaston, of Boston, who is said to be a total abstainer of many years standing affirms that the prohibitory legislation of Massachusetts has proved a complete failure. He says it is useless as a philanthropic measure, and vicious in politics and ethics; that it has done and is doing more to demoralize the people than any other one thing; that it has made or helped make people forgetful of moral distinctions, and has well nigh obliterated the reasoning faculty from large numbers of men. It is quite possible that Mr. may have overstated the matter, nevertheless the evidence of such a man, with such opportunities for judging, is by no means devoid of importance, as going to show that, after all, the best agencies of reform, in this particular as in others, are moral and persuasive instead of statutory and penal.

In our financial columns of yesterday an entire misapprehension seems to have existed in the mind of the writer, with regard to the action of the banks in this city, in paying balances or drafts of country banks. There was no action whatever on the part of the Executive Committee of the Clearing House. In order that no mistake should be suffered to work an injury to the character of these institutions, for want of contradiction, there was a full meeting yesterday morning of the Banks comprising the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, Unanimously by the banks comprising the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association (all being represented) that they do not consider it necessary to make any change in their customary mode of doing business."

The banks of this city are opposed to taking any action that would be prejudicial or injurious to the "country banks," or others having business relations with them.

The "Grangers" are beginning to discover that the Democratic character which, in some parts of the country, has been given to the movements of their Order, threatens, unless stopped, to end in its disruption. A number of lodges or granges in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and elsewhere, having, in their organized capacity, lent themselves to further the interests of the Democracy, the officers of the National Grange are considering the propriety of issuing an admonitory circular letter that the primary law of the Patrons of Husbandry forbid any collective action, or even discussion, of religious and political questions, parties or men. Individual members are in no way bound or committed as to religious or political matters. They have the fullest right to select their own affiliation, but the Granges, as such, cannot take part or lot in those ideas, and those that will persist in taking part in political proceedings are to be reminded that they thereby render themselves liable to a revocation of their charters.

From all quarters the firmness of the President in steadily refusing to turn the banks of the Treasury reserve of forty-four millions, or a portion of it, during the late financial scare, meets with emphatic indorsement and approval. The only person whom it appears to have displeased were the speculators themselves. The New York *Herald*, in speaking of this matter, says:

"We cannot too much praise the course of President Grant, for it has greatly saved the country from a great financial crash. Many persons, with the excitement of the moment and fearful of the consequences of the impending panic, thought it the time for another exercise of "the war power." We have praise both for what the President has done and for what he refused to do. In refusing to be swept away by the panic, and in refusing to be persuaded into using the Treasury reserve so as to run the contraction of the country, Grant has shown a coolness and pluck not unworthy of his military fame, and proved himself a great statesman as well as a great soldier. Whatever the result of the crisis, its rare courage has given him a new claim upon the confidence of the people.

This, too, will be the verdict of the people.

The devotion of the people of this country to the worship of money, and to the cultivation of material interests, is general, is a characteristic of themselves alone. Human nature, after all, has a much greater genius for sameness than for originality. For instance, now that Germany has suddenly the opportunity of rapid wealth, one hears, it is said, in Berlin, quite as much talk of prices, rents, losses and gains, and sees quite as much eagerness for material prosperity, even at the expense of the ideal life, as in New York itself. Even palaces are sold for new streets of building lots. Meantime our people are more and more subjecting the material to the ideal, and if heretofore they have worshipped the dollar with somewhat too great an ardor, they have at least learned to consecrate it to the noblest use of humanity. With the growth of wealth, we have seen colleges, libraries, scientific and philanthropic institutions founded by the private munificence of our citizens will compare favorably with those of the Old World. From the very first there has been in us an ideal life, and this is daily making itself more and more strongly felt.

The special advantages of the State of Virginia for the different classes of industry are well known. A general practical plan of immigration, whereby the tremendous resources of that State could be developed, would bring about an industrial, social and commercial prosperity that would astonish itself. But the Resolutions of that State have raised the cry of "Virginia for the Virginians," and as the pending campaign proceeds their candidates, orators and papers grow more and more defiant in tone, denouncing, with an equal bitterness, everybody, native or foreign, who declines to become the mere reflex of their hatreds and prejudices, or to dance to any tune which they choose to fiddle. As a result of this, not only does the vast mineral wealth and the immense water power of the State remain almost totally neglected, in consequence of the holding off of capital and labor from abroad, but, as we learn from reliable sources, many people who have already settled there are making preparations to return to the Northern States, because, under such a condition of affairs, they hesitate to risk the expenditure of either money or muscle. This is the precious way in which Democracy is aiding the development of the South.

POVERTY AND REACTION.

American sojourners in Europe, not accustomed to look at the dark side of things, indulge in gloomy anticipations of the immediate future. At Vienna, for instance, where the recent gathering of the nations and the splendid display of the results of manifold industry, might have been expected to inspire agreeable hopes, the middle and lower classes of the population are represented as full of anxiety for the coming winter. With the prophetic instinct of masses so often verified, they already regard it as a season of destitution and hardship, and are, as they may, voluntarily contracting expenditure and practicing self-denial with the purpose of providing resources for the time of need. Manufacturers discharge their workmen, and every one feels that it will be a difficult task to make both ends meet.

Signs seldom misinterpreted, it seems, indicate the early setting in of an unusually severe winter. Thus, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the second half of August, the swallows, storks and other migratory birds before their usual time set off on their annual flight for the south. Then in the region upon which the Austrians depend for wheat, even in Hungary, the yield of the harvest has been much below the average, while maize, potatoes, beets, &c., have been injured by the excessive heat of the summer, and will therefore not compensate the failure of wheat. Tightness in the money market and increased cost of all articles most essential to life are also the natural results of the great monetary crisis of some months ago. In consequence of general want of money which ought to be in circulation lies fallow in the hands of a few persons, and the suffering from this cause is confidently expected to increase rather than diminish with the lapse of time. Hence manufacturers of all classes have their warehouses full of articles, for which there is or will be no demand, because people cannot afford to buy. They are compelled to stop operations and dismiss their workmen. Thus multitudes are thrown out of employment—in Vienna eight thousand, according to the police reports, within the last two months—and the number is likely to increase continually. To the social and political perils in this manner created must be added the constant agitation kept up by the Internationals, who, in accordance with their system, take advantage of every opportunity to intensify popular discontent, and thus multiply their own number. In view of the entire situation, one of the correspondents to whom we refer thinks it probable that terrible times are near at hand, when men will rush to arms with the old cry of the peasants' war—"Woe to those who have property!"

Though the foregoing statement relates particularly to Austria, a portion of it may without much risk of error be understood as an account of the condition of the poorer classes in most of the European continent, at least in the large cities. It is possible that in other times there may have been as much or nearly as much suffering among them as there is at present, but it is certain that in their sufferings they were never before so stirred with resentment at the richer people among whom they live. No doubt a considerable proportion of the sufferers bear their misery patiently as a part of their inevitable lot, or at least quietly as being irremediable. A constantly increasing number of them, however, look upon themselves as the mere victims of wrong and oppression, and are prepared to strike a blow for their own deliverance whenever an opportunity shall occur. And the knowledge of this fact seems to be the strongest element in the reaction in favor of kingcraft and priestcraft which prevails among the rich and well to do classes.

A FELLOW FEELING.

His tawny Majesty, the King of Siam, having received from the German Emperor the highest Prussian order, that of the Black Eagle, a pompous description has been published of the ceremonies of the investiture. In the second figure a royal body guard, consisting of six hundred noblemen, a President of the Supreme Court, a splendid array of officials in court dress, etc. Reading the elaborate narrative, no reader ignorant of Siam and its people would for a moment suspect the essential inchasm of which the gaudy display was the expression. Some unwieldy German has, therefore, published in the magazines and newspapers a plain, matter-of-fact account of a Siamese Court reception and entertainment, written by a recent traveler. On the former occasion His Majesty wore a red fancy jacket, etc. To a western eye, the royal outfit, of course, would appear sufficiently fantastic and ridiculous. One may, however, remark that style of dress is a peculiarly arbitrary matter, and perhaps no oriental apparel ever seemed to a European so absurd and even indecent as the ordinary European dress seems to the people of the East. And as to the formal court dress of Siam, it has, we believe, few admirers even there. The royal entertainment described really implied a condition of mind and manners utterly alien to Europe and its ideas. In conferring the order of the Black Eagle upon the Siamese King the motive of the Emperor may have been merely to please His Majesty for the sake of some commercial advantage received or hoped for, or it may have been asked for, as Eastern Kings are at length ambitious of European recognition and distinctions. In view of the numerous decorations of Bangkok friends, we may have seemed no danger of degrading the sublime order by bestowing it on a barbarian, and in the list of those who bear it the name of the far away King of Siam may even impart dignity to the army.

The English appear to have been the first wholly to ignore the original purpose of an Order of Knighthood by conferring the Order of the Bath on pagan JUNG BAHADUR, Prime Minister of Nepal, and the real King of the Gurkhas. They owed him important services and expected more from him, and he showed his respect for European opinion by the readiness that he would have committed a crime specified, if he had not feared the *Times* newspaper. Since JUNG BAHADUR was knighted the Queen has conferred a similar honor on the Hindu Prime Minister of the Maharajah of Gwalior and on two or three Parsees, rich merchants of Bombay. The tendency seems to be by honoring royalty, however insignificant, and by bestowing aristocratic distinctions, to extend and strengthen monarchical government and privilege in opposition to democracy and plebeianism. If, as BOSWELL's father, the old Laird of Auchinleck said, CROMWELL did much for his country and the world when "he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck," kings perceive the necessity of helping one another by acknowledging the sacredness and dignity of their office. The feeling helps to account for the honors heaped upon the Shah, and even upon the Queen of the Sandwich Islands when they visit Europe.

The speculative spirit in England which turns so readily toward anything new, is now intent upon a novel project. The story of typ-ish fever arising from impure milk has made most people very uneasy concerning the purity of the article of food. A company, to be called the *Sanitary* Milk Company is, therefore, under consideration, and it is proposed to establish a large dairy of a thousand cows somewhere near London, where the sanitary conditions of the premises, the cows and the persons engaged in milking may be such as to insure the supply of pure milk free from all infectious germs of the disease. It is to be hoped that the moral character of all engaged will be equally considered, if the project is undertaken, and that hard drinking dairy men will be excluded from the microscopic examination of water. Pure milk might swagger people at first, but in time it would no doubt be appreciated.

A sincere German Mennonite stopping at a Rideau (not the name of railroad) between two events it shall be the duty of the master, or person in charge of such vessel, in so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew and passengers, to stop by the other vessel until he has ascertained whether she has need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew and passengers, if any, such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision. A failure to comply with the foregoing duties on the part of a British master to a conviction or suspension of his certificate. This is a most excellent feature of a marine law, and it should be engrafted into the code of all commercial nations.

M. D. CONWAY, in a recent letter from London, says: "Last year and this several female artists whose works had been rejected, sent their contributions under feigned masculine names, and, in each case, the pictures so sent were successful, squandered, and well hung for the admiration of the public. A lady at Richmond borrowed the name of a gentleman of her acquaintance, and thus obtained admission to the Royal Academy, and the picture proposed to be by him were sold at a very large price; and it was only because of a largely increased demand on the part gentleman for income tax that the case had to be confessed, and the fact made known that a male name in England act is equal to seventeen hundred pounds."

The population of Boston is fully aggregated at 370 in 1870 the home State force up 1,000,000 souls, with an increase beyond any previous ratio.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sixty dollars from Philadelphia and one dollar from New York were received at the National Treasury, the other day, on account of the conscience fund. We are quite sure the great disparity in the amounts turned in is not typical of the relative honesty of the two cities. The proportions should have been reversed.

The proposition has been made in Cincinnati, and is meeting with a good deal of favor, to establish a Zoological Society.

Several months ago a young man in Evansville went to sleep with a gold dollar in his mouth, and he forgot all about it until his bed could was turned last week by his coughing the coin from his throat. He doesn't feel nearly so dangerous now.

A stone which "bends and stretches like an India rubber" is one of the curiosities of a North Carolina newspaper office. It is said to resemble a lawyer's conscience.

Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, recognizes the right of women to be appointed notaries by including the name of two in his appointments to the new State Board of Charities.

The spiritualists have finally fairly launched themselves on the sea of politics, and there is offered a chance for the Democracy which no one anticipated. If it is possible to raise the dead the spiritualists can do it.

England is suffering from the potato rot. One is inclined to exclaim, "Not the potato rot!"—but that branch of blight seems to have permanently established itself in the potato fields of Christendom.

Three young ladies ascended Mount Aquinas, Vermont, a few days since, going straight up by the shortest and also steepest route. This is the first time the feat was ever accomplished by ladies.

Boston completed her two hundred and forty-third year on Wednesday last. She looks rather bald for a place that is drawing fast toward the close of the first half of the third century of existence. Of later American cities Boston is the oldest, with the exception of New York.

Members of Congress are already beginning to settle down at Washington, ten weeks in advance of the time when they need be there.

Glancing over a Nevada newspaper, the odd reflection is suggested that in that country a mining search has to be one before it is begun.

We would like to know whom Mr. Bergh, President, is addressing himself to, and whether he means to be personal when he causes to be emblazoned over the portals of his new headquarters, "Remember, He that made thee made the brute?"

It may not be generally known that watering liquor was an established pursuit in the time of the author of the Cockpuies, who was an intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, and one of whose patron was Henry VIII.; and "high prices" were as much complained of in the fourth decade of the sixteenth century as they are in the eighth decade of the nineteenth century.

There is no better counsel to give business men than to advise them to keep cool, and, remembering Harry Wadsworth's motives, to look up, and not down; look forward, and not back; look out, and not in, and to lend a helping hand.

Jersey papers caution the public against the "Lincoln library swindle," now being advertised throughout the country.

Excessive reliance upon cotton, it is said, has caused a failure among the cotton planters this year. Cotton is not king in this country.

The Buffalo International Exhibition will be opened on October 1st, and many additions and improvements having been made to the buildings, the exhibition of the products of art and industry this year is expected to be unusually fine.

The London *Athenæum* says there is a probability of the Madden collection of 27,000 ballads coming to this country. They would form a most interesting feature in any public library here, and amuse the students of the social history of the mother country for the last thirty or forty years.

The fields of Louisiana are now covered with every variety of game. The papabote, the snipe and partridge are more abundant than at any time since the war.

A light steamboat is to be put in the Yellowstone for the purpose of proceeding up the river to test how high up navigation is practicable. A full and accurate test will be made.

All property of American citizens in Cuba, which had been embargoed by the authorities, has been returned to its owners. This is an act of substantial justice.

A Boston paper thinks Dr. Samuel Johnson, were he now alive in New England, might say that egotistic spasmodic affection of the nasal organ arrest on the softer consonants to calligraphic legibility, the perspicuous sphericity of rhetorical sentences, or continuous colloquies uninterrupted by nomadic quakes and explosive manifestations of the olfactory strange metrics.

The wife of a Wisconsin postmaster has been detected opening letters. He prefers divorce to removal.

It has been judicially decided, both in Ohio and Illinois, that telegraph companies are bound to send their business correctly in the first instance, and that an additional charge for repeating a dispatch to insure correctness is a fraud upon the public.

The movement to secure the recognition of God in the new Michigan constitution was defeated by a tie vote in the convention.

Preparations are making by the American colonization Society for its regular fall expedition for Liberia. Out of more than the hundred voluntary applicants for settlement, a selection will be made—the actual number accepted depending upon the means furnished for the purpose.

Patent No. 191, which was discovered early this summer, has been named Liberalism, in honor of M. Thiers. It has also been decided that numbers 192 and 193 shall be known to the scientific world as Vellita and Johnson, the latter name being in honor of Josh Billings.

A very superior quality of champagne, it is said, is now made in Ohio, with petroleum as the chief ingredient. It is rapidly taking rank as a native wine.

M. Lesseps, who constructed the *Suez* Canal, proposes to build a railroad from Orenburg, Russia, to Fort sawur, India, a distance of 3,500 miles. By connecting railways with this route freight, passengers and troops could be forwarded from Canada to Calcutta, through Warsaw and Moscow, without break of gauge. The entire line, two-thirds of which has been finished, will be 7,500 miles in length.

In Ohio, near the town of McArthur, a "vein of coal" twenty feet thick, of a charcoal appearance and quality, has been discovered. It is four feet thick, and is attracting considerable attention from manufacturers and speculators.

Mobile has quarantined herself against New Orleans, Pensacola and other Gulf ports.

An Indiana farmer has sold 100,000 watermelons this season, and still insists that he ought not to be hung.

A praying costume is one of the latest from Paris, and if one of these do not make the woman of fashion look like a very angel dress makers must give it up and wait for Gabriel, Religion, shiplap, must be expected to be unusually fine.

Dr. Holland, who has held the favor of the lecture-going public from those early days of the lyceum, when "Timothy Titcomb" was in the habit of "improving the first inclement winter," enters the field again this season with a new lecture, the preparation of which has been his summer work. He is this year making his arrangements for a limited number.

Benjamin Young has returned to Salt Lake City from his mountain trip, and commenced pitching into the poor Latter Day Saints for not paying up their tithings. He says that Brigham Young is down to his with them if they do not pay up more regularly.

A Massachusetts paper says that Caleb Cushing, when he was appointed Judge, read carefully the opinions of Newmarch's Reports for three days, and that his average study and time for years has been seventeen hours a day. Why doesn't he take advantage of the long days and lay off?

The stone for the Stanstead monument at Duxbury has been all cut and is nearly all on the top of Captain's Hill. The laying goes on to the amount of about eighteen inches in height per day. The stones of Normandy, the Norse Icelandic stones form the base, and the Italian stones the south doorway, and those of the South serve on the south doorway, and that of the United States, presented by President Grant, is the keystone. It was contemplated to invite the President to set this stone when here in the summer, but it was not quite ready, and it is hoped the Vice President will do it as stood a fortnight.

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And this from the same source: It is reported that what is believed to be a valuable deposit of zinc has recently been discovered on the farm of Frank Whitney, a short distance above Morer's store, in Hilltown. A gentleman connected with the Bethlehem zinc company is said to have examined the mineral and announced it a genuine article. We learn that it is designed to make a further investigation with a view to ascertain the extent and value of the deposit.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. May 1 to May 10, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on deposits of $5 and upwards, for any full month, and if not withdrawn will be added to the principal and bear interest.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. A. BERGER, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. M. GINNEY, Treasurer and Secretary.
A. Bradley, J. S. Dravo, Wm. K. Nimick,
Jas. H. Lindsay, F. Bakewell, Fr. Fallmestock, Joshua Rhodes,
Jas. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christian Epler,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

ASBESTOS ROOF, SHEATHING & BUILDING PAPER.
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W. G. CHILDS & CO., 123 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Allegheny.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

And now Oil City has an attack of the petroleum gas fever, and talks of having works in operation by the first of January.

"Moonlight City" is the title given the latest village in the oil region. It is located near Turkey City.

Warren has a set of polite thieves. When one of them robs a man, he writes a polite note, leaving it in the place of the missing article, explaining to the victim the manner in which the robbery was committed. Mr. Isaac Eddy paid $150 in greenbacks, the other day, for a piece of brown paper, the only writing material the light-fingered gentleman could lay his hands on at the time.

The new foundry and machine shop at Warren are to be completed within sixty days.

There is a rumor that employees along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are shortly to have their working time reduced to eight hours per day.

The new Protestant Episcopal church at Johnstown is rapidly approaching completion. It will be one of the neatest edifices in that city.

The Crawford county Teachers' Institute will be held at Riceville, during the week commencing October 20.

Last week Mr. Warren McCray, living near Spartansburg, Crawford county, celebrated his twenty-fifth marriage anniversary. A large assemblage of relations and friends were on hand to do honor to the occasion.

The Burdett Organ Factory, at Erie, is to be enlarged. When the proposed enlargement is completed, it will be one of the largest buildings in the State.

The officers of the Erie Savings banks have notified depositors that they must hereafter, when desiring to withdraw their money, give formal notice as required in the charters of by-laws of the institutions.

Two sons of Peter Miller, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, were out hunting last week, when the gun of one of them was accidentally discharged, the shot striking the other and killing him instantly.

The Presbyterians of Rochester, Beaver county, are at present devising means to erect a church of that denomination in that town.

Hon. W. B. Waddell has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the West Chester State Normal School in place of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, deceased.

A peculiar disease of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, is raging among the children of Luzerne county. The Scranton *Times* says that not less than sixty little ones have died from it during the two weeks just passed.

A new Methodist Church is to be built in the borough of Upland, Delaware county. It will be constructed of stone, thirty two by forty-five feet, with a basement for Sunday school.

A burglar in search of provisions for $2,000 exonites Bryn Mawr, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Montgomery county. Miss Becky Sharp is the plaintiff and Mr. John Scalin is the defendant in the suit.

Reading has fifty police officers, exclusive of the chief of police, who has two captains, two lieutenants and two sergeants to assist him. Harrisburg has twelve officers, a chief and one lieutenant.

On Monday, 22d inst., while a man named Fred. Marsden was helping men to get a truck on the road at Coal Ridge new slope, Mt. Carmel, Schuylkill county, he missed his hold and fell about a hundred yards. When found the body had sunk in eight feet of water. The head was cut, and the arms and lower limbs broken. Of course death was instantaneous.

One day last week a Dauphin county boy, five years of age, obtained a bottle of Jackson's pectoral syrup from a table, where it had been temporarily placed, and taking it into the coal house, drank about two ounces of the mixture, a preparation containing morphine. When medical attendance was called at an early hour on Friday morning, the child was in a state of stupor, and all the efforts of the physicians employed to resuscitate him, died during the afternoon.

A resident of Marysville informs the Harrisburg *Patriot* that there are over fifty cases of ague and bilious fever in that town, nearly all of which have their origin in the unhealthy location of the place. Marysville is so peculiarly located that the malaria arising from the river forms a natural lodgment there. At Dauphin, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, there is rarely a case of ague or like malady. The number of cases of chills and fever reported in numbers is in the score is explained from the fact that the air passing through the Johnny Creek Valley drives away or dissipates the malaria.

Owing to the poor quality of seed planted, the corn crop this year in Clinton and Lycoming counties is both a small and late one. The potato and buckwheat crops are large ones.

The fire which broke out in the Glen Carbon colliery, Minersville, some time ago, is still making rapid progress, and no hopes of its extinction are entertained. Thirty-five men have in consequence been thrown out of employment in the vicinity, who have gone towards Shamokin.

The new Catholic church in Emporium is nearly completed.

A colored girl was shot and killed on the the 16th inst., at Mt. Carmel, Schuylkill county, by a boy named Davis.

A correspondent of the Newville *Star* gives the latest and most reliable account of the robbery on the farm of Michael Long, in Penn township. Three were plowed up 105 snakes, 17 of them being blowing vipers and the balance copperheads. The average length of the snakes was about two feet.

The Pittstown *Ledger* says the engineering and roadway department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, located at Pittstown, pays on ground rent, engineering and other salaries, and wages of mechanics, laborers and other employees. The sum of $125,000 is expended by the company in this county annually, exclusive, but including iron for the renewal of tracks.

Elisha Graham, of Brattan township, Mifflin county, killed a coon, a groundhog and a deer weighing 180 pounds, during an hour's hunt, one day last week.

Joseph Mowry planted three bushels of potatoes on a farm in Granville township, Mifflin county, and had a product of one hundred and thirty bushels. The potatoes were very large, thirty-five of them filling a half-bushel measure.

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ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

RAG and PAPER WAREHOUSE AND Broom Factory

No. 362 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to their Large Stock of

TISSUE, MANILLA, AND STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,

Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of

Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,

Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete

Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE BRUSHES,

Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and St. H. & V. Pan Handle, at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, a portion Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Swissvale avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders with us, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddock's Mill Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

WOOD WORK

We are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Carved or Plain Wood Work, BANK DESKS COUNTERS, SHELVING and CABINET WORK, Of every Description.

Factory, Corner Second Ave. and Try St,

MOECK & BROS.

DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!

AT

McKEE'S,

YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
A	BRAND ALPACA,
D	BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA,
LION	BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA;
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS	BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

AT

McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

GERMAN.

Paul F. Rohrbacher,

Professor of German at the Western University.

Will give instruction in German to private classes at his residence, No. 1917 SECOND AVENUE, between Grant and Ross streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Female College,

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and the of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected volume of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,

TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted to those who graduate in the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.

A calendar for all information can be made at once by mail or in person.

The fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

LINDEN HALL,

A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,

In the village of Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.

Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WM. SKELLY, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

NEW GOODS.

CASSIMERES, At 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Every grade a bargain.

TWEEDS, In Brown and Black Mixed and Plain Colors, very cheap.

JEANS, At 12½c up to 50c. Full Assortment of colors.

BLANKETS, White and Colored—all sizes—Bargains in these.

FLANNELS, Of every kind, Barred and Plain.

HATS AND BONNETS, A fresh and carefully selected stock just opened.

RIBBONS, A complete stock at very low prices.

FLOWERS AND PLUMES, Also, Feathers, Wings, Pompons and Ostrich Tips.

MILLINERY GOODS, Full lines of Everything in this department at our usual low prices.

RUCHING, In all the latest novelties.

BLACK VELVET BELTS, Assortment large and Everything new.

WATERPROOFS, At all prices and in all colors.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, Window Shades and Shade Trimmings.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, A full stock at attractive prices.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
*

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. B. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London (Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

resident.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, L. FARMSTOCK, AMOS KUHNS, H. P. STEWART, HILP SENTEL.

HENRY SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, T. J. BLACKBURN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, &c., Collected when due.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

TREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

Fair and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

onnellsville Railroad Sixes.

Three Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 1 miles of this road, having 2 years to run, and are offered at 102 and accrued interest, from issue date.

ra B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 24, 1873.

From New York we have only street reports of the stock market, which show an advance in the leading investment shares, the only summation reported being that of Messrs. Howes & Macy, who are an old and conservative house, and supposed to be doing a quiet and legitimate business; as they have but few correspondents throughout the West, their summation will not be felt here.

In Philadelphia, things have assumed about their usual serene character, nearly all o suspended banks having resumed.

As stated yesterday would be the case, o National Trust Company have to-day ken up all their checks and are doing busiss as usual.

The Lawrence Savings bank yesterday half ens on them, and attempted to allay the itement by paying all demands upon them, th for checks and time deposits, but were able to meet the heavy calls upon them, d very judiciously suspended for the time ing. The bank is a co-partnership, comsed of wealthy stockholders who are able to y off all the bank's liabilities without any ut inconvenience, if they but have a little ne to realize on their assets. No loss can ac ue to any of the depositors, and e have no doubt the bank will in a short me be doing their regular business.

—Of our remarks published this morning, ncerning the action of the Pittsburgh Clearg House, we have to say that it was given n and generally accepted as a fact that the ecutive Committee had come to the conclu- n to take the action spoken of, and that ey only awaited the regular meeting of the committee this morning to ratify that deter- mination.

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore ve each taken similar action, and had the me course been pursued by our own Naonal banks the result could have been only eneficial. In the opinion of our best bank- s it should have been done, but they ere overborne by an opposite opinion. How- er, as soon as New York lets up the embargo e, as soon as New York lets up the embargo r exchange, the wants of this vicinity will be easily met, especially as that demand has already been pretty fully responded to.

The feeling this evening is that no trouble will be experienced here on the part of the banks to meet all legitimate calls that can be made upon them.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have a little better trade to report to-day than yesterday. In the morning buyers made their appearance and purchased quite freely up till noon. Some articles are quite scarce and will continue to be so for some little time to come. Our financial troubles to some extent are being felt, and the merchants are more careful to whom they sell.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,347	7,049	14,396
Apples, bbls	313	464	777
Cheese, boxes	1,000	1,500	2,500
Corn, sacks	2,371	1,905	4,276
Oats, sacks	6,363	5,046	11,409
Barley, sacks	8,346	11,404	19,750
Bran, sacks	800	692	1,492
Meal, sacks	726	1,161	14,887
Butter, pkgs	190	219	409
Hay, tons	86	110	196
Potatoes, bbls	2,723	3,716	6,439
Hides	264	219	483

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the week ending to-day:

Flour, bbls	1,748	Flour, bbls	1,783
Barley, sks	2,373	Oats, sks	1,240
Butter, pkgs	25	Hay, tons	110
Potatoes, bbls	1,000	Corn, sks	1,000
Cheese, boxes	201		

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES.—We still note the following as the market rates: X, $3.50; XX, $4.00; porter, $4.50; India ale, $11 00 per bbl; Scotch ale, $3.50 per doz; Cincinnati ale, $3.50 per doz or $10 00 per bbl; Lemp's lager, $4.50 per doz; Milwaukee lager, $4.50 per doz or $12 00 per bbl; Cincinnati lager, $4.50 per doz or $12 00 per bbl; Cincinnati stock, $2 25; Cincinnati & Hamilton ginger ale, $2.

BACON.—Trade can still be reported quiet, with the following quotations unchanged: Arsenic, sugar-cured sides, 8½@9c; common do, 6½@7c; plain sugar-cured hams, 12@12½c; canvassed do, 13@13½c; breakfast bacon, 11@11½c; canvassed do, 12@12½c; shoulders, 7½@8c; canvassed do, 8½@9c.

BAGS.—The demand seems to be improving and the receipts were better to-day than for a few days past, and while medium brands are in market $2 25 and 2 50 will be paid for selected.

BANKERS' BALANCE POWDER.—Continues in active demand at our previous quotations: 8 cans, $1 40; 6 cans, $1 10; 4 cans, $1; 3 cans $0 80; 2 cans $0 60; 1 can $0 30. In wooden boxes, 40c per lb.

BEANS.—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 1@1.10 per bu.

BEANS.—We note sales at the following quotations: No. 3 X, $3 50 @ 3 60; No. 3, $3 40 @ 3 50; No. 4, $3 @ 3 25; No. 5, $2 50 @ 2 60; No. 6, $2 25 @ 2 40; No. 7, $2 @ 2 10; No. 8, $1 75 @ 1 80; No. 9, $1 50 @ 1 60; No. 10, $1 @ 1 25; canaries, $3 @ 3 50.

BUTTER.—We quite an active business done to-day in butter. The choice are being scarce purchasers had to take what good packages could be found, and the consequence of this is a slight advance, and we learn of little on the way to this market. We quote as follows: Choice roll butter (in single packages) 20c, as to quality, and medium grades 17@18c.

BROOM CORN.—We have been looking up a little, and can report sales of 2 tons hurl at 5c; 1 ton brush, extra super extra, 6c; 1 ton brush, super extra, 6

CITY MATTERS.

Habeas Corpus.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday, on petition of Wm. H. Thomas, confined in the county jail on a charge of larceny. The petitioner was arrested upon a requisition issued by the Governor of Georgia, and it is claimed that there is an informality in the proceeding. The prisoner will be brought before the Court, when his case will be inquired into.

Arrested for Larceny.

George Hopkins was arrested by the Mayor's detectives on a charge of larceny, preferred by J. Mc Nulty, of No 66 Wylie avenue. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant drew from him four ounces of the specimen. Upon the part on of the prisoner several ounces were found, as well as a quantity of paper, which, it is said, does not exist, from the prosecutor. The accused was placed in the lock-up for a hearing.

Robbery in Mercer County.

Officers Scott and Hughes yesterday, on a request made by telegraph, arrested a young colored man, named Wm. Woodland, and he was placed in the station house. During the afternoon Officer Hall, of Mercer county, arrived in the city and preferred charges of larceny and burglary against the prisoner. It is said that the defendant, taking advantage of Patrick Ryan's absence, made himself at home in the latter's house, and broke open a trunk, from which he removed a sum of $97. Garland will be taken to Mercer to-day.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The jury impanelled by Coroner West to inquire into the killing of Alfred Bowen, by the fall of an embankment on Fifth avenue, above Soho, completed the investigation and returned a verdict. We have already given the particulars of the unfortunate accident. The jury return a verdict of accidental death, and exonerate the foreman of the Jacobs Bros. They recommend, however, that a watchman be stationed at the point where the accident occurred. The two others who were injured are getting on well.

Convention of Fire Department Engineers.

Chief Engineer White, of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, has received the following circular:

BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, BALTIMORE, September 20th, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The occupancy of our new area in the principal cities of the United States has demonstrated the fact that upon the chief officers of our Fire Departments there devolves a responsibility, both in the protection of life and of property. That this responsibility should be intelligently assumed, and that the duty here imposed may be performed, both in the prevention and extinguishment of fires, you are earnestly invited to attend a National Convention of Chief Engineers or chief officers of Fire Departments in the United States, to be held in the city of Baltimore on Monday, October 20th, for the purpose of discussion and advancement.

Signed by the Chief Engineers of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Louisville and Washington.

In answer to an inquiry, our Chief White stated that his plan to prevent large fires was to have first class men, first class engines and first class companies. Mr. White should be sent to the meeting, and no doubt he would could talk business to the assembled chiefs.

The Pension Examinations.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the Pension Agency in this district, consisting of Drs. Dalzell, McCandless and Wishart, are desirous that as many pensioners as possible attend the present biennial examination before the end of this month, from the fact that the Board must close when the hours of ten and one-half until the 1st of October. After that date its sessions will be but once a week. All pensions are paid quarterly. From the beginning of the present quarter, September 4th, up to the present date, 1,342 persons have received their pensions at Major McGregor's office. Generally about six thousand call during the quarter, and the number for September, about four hundred during the remaining two months, and about one hundred being beyond the reach of the mails, will call at the office of the Pension Agency during the next following quarter. The total number of persons receiving pensions from the Pittsburgh agency, during the quarter just ended, is twenty-seven equally divided. The highest pension allowed is $72 per month, the lowest $8 per month per quarter, and the lowest six dollars, or two dollars per month. The average sum paid out by the agency here is thirty dollars for the quarter.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duncan and Pythian ran smoothly and well last night before the largest audience of the present week. Mr. Barrett gains new laurels at each appearance. To-night he will put life into "The Master of Ballantrae," and the performance promises to be the feast which will be spread for them. To-morrow night Mr. Barrett will appear in Hamlet, and for Saturday afternoon a Barret matinee is promised.

Academy of Music.

The weather was fair last evening, likewise the number in attendance at the Academy to hear and see Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh in their well portrayed sketches of "Poverty Flat" and "Grace," and the sensational drama of "Poverty Flat." Each and every one, stars and stock, acted well their parts, and were frequently applauded throughout the entire evening. To-night "Poverty Flat" will have its fourth representation. To-night see it.

Grand Auxerica Theater.

The audience here last evening was large and enthusiastic. Everything on the long programme was done captivly. To-night an entirely new bill will be given.

Trimble's Varieties.

Very hard to please must be the man who would grumble at the entertainment given at the Varieties. It is certainly good in every particular. The programme for this evening will be new.

The Hibernicon.

Both the machine and evening entertainments at Masonic Hall were largely attended, the place being literally jammed at night. Everybody was pleased with the Hibernicon, and will go again. It will remain open every Saturday night, and no one should miss the opportunity of seeing it.

Library Hall—Georgia Minstrels.

The Georgia Minstrels will fill the spacious Library Hall with their sable countenances, and the people who attend will have a rich treat. The troupe is made up of genuine colored men, whose early life was spent on Georgia plantations in a state of slavery. They have natural talent, and have spent the best part of music, they must add a thorough, practical knowledge of how to do it. The Southern negro ever, must be obtained by attending Georgia minstrels. There is little doubt that the house will be crowded.

The Chaucer Sisters Coming.

Mr. Frederick Dawson, agent for the Chaucer sisters burlesque combination, is in the city, and informs us that they will appear at the Academy of Music next week in a round of the very latest and best burlesques. The opening piece will be "Little Don Quixote," in which a number of new and catchy songs. The combination is a very strong one. In addition to the Chaucer sisters, there are Lizzie Evans and such excellents in her particular specialties, there are Sweeney, Edyer and Fox, the finest Irish dialect performers in their way, and a dozen others.

THE FUSING WORKS CONTRACT.

Mr. Douglass Will Not Surrender—The Water Commission will Take Forcible Possession

The action of the Water Commission in annulling the contract of Mr. Douglass, who had agreed to build the foundation for the pumping works at Negley's Run, and the subsequent action of the City Councils in authorizing the commission to go on and finish the work, under the direction of the Mechanical Engineer, is generally understood by the public. Mr. Douglass had undertaken to do the work for the sum of $40,000, and to have it completed by the first of October. The time is almost up, and he has not nearly completed the excavations, and not laid a single perch of stone. By November the fall rains will set in, and there is danger that the cofferdam will be carried away, and the river flow over the excavations already made filled up. The purpose of the Commission is to save the work already done, and to have a strong force of masons, and building the masonry above high water mark before the river rises. With the extension now authorized, and the addition of the bids, it appears to us the Commission have undertaken a hopeless task. With favorable weather, such as is not usual, however, they may succeed; but it is extremely doubtful. Whether they succeed or not, they are thoroughly justified in the effort made by the contractor to do the work at all, and taking advantage of his failure to annul the contract without forfeiture. We imagine, however, does not recognize the legality of the proceeding, is working away, and has certainly not given notice to anyone to surrender. Mr. Lowry, the Mechanical Engineer, has notified him of the action of the Commission, but he still holds on. As the engineer has no tools on the premises, and could make no advantageous use of them if he so far inclined, it is considered not to begin work until the morning, when he will send up a force of men, and if he is not peaceably removable he may, and probably if he insists. It is his intention to employ one hundred more masons as soon as the water has left the ground and put them to work, and at the same time he will prosecute the excavating with all vigor. It is delightful to see how Mr. Douglass fiercely disconsidered there will be no chance for a resort to litigation, and the Courts will have to pass upon the legality of the proceeding.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The National Trust Company all Right—Suspension of the Lawrence Savings Bank—Action of the Clearing House.

As was anticipated, the National Trust Company resumed business yesterday, as usual, and may be said to have safely weathered the storm. The larger depositors and those familiar with the organization and management of the bank, never lost faith in it for a moment, while the friends of those composing the company nailed manfully to their relief, and paid in large sums as long as the run of the small depositors continued.

THE LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

This bank, located on Penn avenue and Butler street, sustained a severe run on Tuesday and yesterday morning. It was apparent that confidence had not been fully restored. The bank opened, but the run was renewed, and at a few minutes past two o'clock the doors were closed and the following announcement was posted up:

PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1873.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring bank notes, and the large expected demands of our depositors, we are compelled to close our doors for the present. We state some of our securities. As this is a co-partnership bank, and the stockholders are all responsible for the deposits. There is, therefore, not a possibility of any loss to depositors in this bank.

As stated in the card, the concern is not chartered, but a partnership, and every member is liable for the debts to the last dollar of his property. The directors are W. W. Young, Thomas W. Carnegie, A. D. Andrews, A. H. Kelly, John H. Sterrett, Wm. McKee, Samuel McMunn, Stephen Dietrich and Jacob Dilworth.

The run on the bank was the result of a panic among the small depositors, who feared that their little savings were in danger. It began a week ago, and has been steadily growing worse. Mr. Young states that the capital stock is $500,000, and that they have a contingent fund of over $40,000. Their assets are over $1,000,000, and the notes drawn for legitimate purposes; and they have but small demands upon them at the present time. Their stockholders number over two hundred, and embrace a number of very substantial citizens, who have signified their willingness to pay up any amount due by the bank. As soon as their paper can be realized upon, all depositors will be paid in full. There may rest assured that they will be paid to the last penny. The company have been doing business for over two years, with ample capital and deposits. There is much sympathy expressed for the leading members of the company in the second day of the run, who have every confidence in the solvency of the bank.

ACTION OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The Clearing House Association at their session yesterday morning, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, Unanimously by the banks composing the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association at semi-regular meeting, that they do not consider it necessary to make any change in their customary daily clearing business.

From the minutes.

S. F. VAN BOKKELEN,
Secretary and Manager.

There was an improved feeling in financial circles throughout the city yesterday, and it is anticipated that business will assume its normal soundness in a few days.

Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D., has been prosecuting the work of raising money to pay off the debt of the Western Theological Seminary with the utmost energy among the churches of this city and vicinity. As there has been a great failure in the crops in the West, and the cause is worthy, we hope the people will come up and help us out in this matter.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Dedication of the New Temple at Philadelphia—Departure from This City—List of the Excursionists.

The dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia promises to attract more attention and be more largely attended than any similar service ever held in the United States. The dedicatory ceremonies at this magnificent building take place on the 30th and 31st inst., and members of the fraternity from all parts of the country will be present.

From this city and vicinity there will be more than one thousand visitors, the majority being members of the order and, anticipating a large attendance, the officers provided in advance for proper accommodations. The excursionists will doubtless have a fine time.

THE DEPARTURE.

As we have already reported arrangements had been made with the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road. The excursionists left yesterday at two o'clock P. M. The different lodges met at the Hall on Fifth avenue at twelve o'clock, and formed in line at one P. M. The formation was made on Fifth avenue, the right resting on Wood street. The Great Western Band took place in front of the procession. On the right was the members of Lodge No. 48, on whose left rested Lodge 219, followed in like manner by the various Lodges according to their respective numbers.

After the formation the procession marched to Smithfield street, then countermarched down Fifth avenue to Wood street, thence to Water street, thence to the depot. At the depot a special train in two sections, was boarded by the excursionists, the Great Western Band occupying the front of the first section. The second section composed of four Baltimore Passenger cars, and two the day coaches. Mr. Hogg, also in charge of the excursion, and one of the leaders in charge of the arrangements for transportation, and provided liberally for the excursionists. The Trasportation Committee, of Monongahela City, consists of Messrs. James Bown, Geter Shidle, W. B. Lupton and J. L. Lytle, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the excursion a success and will prove ample for all desiring to take part in the excursion. The train will reach Philadelphia early this morning, and it is expected to arrive in Philadelphia early this morning.

LIST OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.

We give below a list, so far as could be obtained, of the members of the order participating in the excursion:

A. M. Pollock, D. D. G. M.
Thomas M. Marshall, Chief Marshal.
Committee on Transportation—James Bown, G. G. Shidle, W. B. Lupton.
Committee on Music—Messrs. J. L. Lytle, Wm. Paul, Jno. H. McMunn, T. Ward, Geo. Morrison.
Jno. Bown and lady, W. B. Lupton, W. H. Devore, George Noad and wife, M. M. Snyder, H. W. Hodges and wife, W. Paul, J. Eljah, J. Paul, G. B. Moore, T. Ward and wife, Jno. H. McMunn, Jno. McKee, George Thompson, A. Matthias and wife, H. H. Morris and wife, T. J. Armstrong, C. E. Locke and wife, Jno. Bown, jr., and wife, Wm. Burford, W. Patterson, J. S. Youngson, W. Kerr and wife, T. F. Wightman and lady, Jno. Wightman, C. C. Wightman, A. Swan, Wm. Haigh, R. Richards, W. W. Barcus and wife, H. H. Stewart, Wm. Swasselin, Samuel Harper, J. H. Hyndman, Jno. Hyndman, Jno. Hyndman, jr., Oliver, S. Meyers, W. Douglass and two ladies, J. Young and wife, A. Wilson and wife, Oppenheimer and son, N. F. Hendrickson, S. S. Thompson and wife, Wm. Hamilton, H. Levey, G. F. Rutzel, John Neap, J. A. Hendrickson and wife, Wm. Burford, W. Patterson, E. Miller, Kay Richter, wife, F. D. Owens, Jno. Hamilton, C. C. Wightman, Jno. Johnston, J. McCandless, F. D. Gwinn, A. Hensler and wife, J. Hoover, H. Williamson, M. Williamson, J. Farnum, Jno. Hamilton, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, Jno. Hamilton, jr., H. Hunter, W. E. Johnston, J. Haworth, H. C. Hamilton, C. Hamilton and daughter, R. Evans, G. W. Carns, C. F. Peck, R. W. McClymond, R. D. Weyburn, W. Hamilton, H. H. Seitz, A. W. Carnahan, W. Hamilton, son, J. H. Dixon, James Steadeford, J. C. Downing, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., and daughter, J. K. Brown, wife and ladies, A. Taggart, H. Hue, Heinzman, wife and son, R. K. Herron, W. G. Hamilton, J. W. Hamilton and wife, Jno. Hamilton, W. Wilson and two ladies, J. H. Hopkins, S. M. Clarke, W. Ewing, wife and daughter, Jno. Hamilton, jr., H. Hunter, W. E. Johnston, J. Haworth, H. C. Hamilton, C. Hamilton and daughter, R. Evans, G. W. Carns, C. F. Peck, R. W. McClymond, R. D. Weyburn, W. Hamilton, H. H. Seitz, A. W. Carnahan, W. Hamilton, son, J. H. Dixon, James Steadeford, J. C. Downing, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., and daughter, J. K. Brown, wife and ladies, A. Taggart, H. Hue, Heinzman, wife and son, R. K. Herron, W. G. Hamilton, J. W. Hamilton and wife, Jno. Hamilton, W. Wilson and two ladies, J. H. Hopkins, S. M. Clarke, W. Ewing, wife and daughter, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., J. Jeffery, J. Pillow, J. M. Johnston, Joseph Christian, F. Mont, H. J. Sheetz, J. K. Lawrence, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., daughter, Bonny, Clark, George W. Stone, J. Hartsough, wife and daughter, T. Marshall, Adella Smith, H. Arnhout, J. Meyer and wife, Geo. V. L. Meason, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., Chas. Silverman, Wm. E. Boff, J. E. Bennett, J. D. Cherry, James Ramsey, J. C. Irwin, Isaac Wakers, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., and wife, T. H. Davy, John Berry, James Corbett, I. Wetherell, Jno. Zimmerman, C. E. Locke, Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Hamilton, jr.,